his son to carry on his own great work

The holding of the public audience, or

durbar, which hitherto had been done

in person by all the Kings of Afghanistan,

"When you are called upon to do justice

Accustomed to the flattery of an Orienta

your example," but the young man re-

"And if there is nothing in the Koran

that bears on the case, what will you do

"No; I will do as I think right. I am

The old Ameer applauded the answer

appointed to judge, and I will judge."

"By the light of the Koran."

then? Will you refer it to me?"

YOUNGSTERS

OF

90 OR SO

COMMON-IN

NORTH

AFRICA

"Women are bestowed by Allah for pleas

This is the prevailing sentiment through-

out north Africa, except with some of the

Bedouin and Kabyle tribes, among whom

there is a more chivalrous feeling toward

Many of the marabouts, or holy men, who

are to be found at the sacred shrines and

tombs which are scattered so thickly all

over the Barbary States, live to incredible

ages. There is one at Marakesh who is

His body is shrivelled up like a mummy's,

his face is the color of ashes, and the skin

is drawn tightly over his cheek bones like

the parchment on a drum. Yet his eyes

are bright and flerce, and he walks unas-

sisted every morning to the tomb, where he

sits all day long to receive the offerings of

The Sheikh of Glawa, a powerful Arab

chieftain who is feudatory to the Sultan

of Morocco, is considerably over 100, yet

he still rules his tribe with a strong hand,

and rides about his territory every day

on horseback. He is as straight as an

many of his young warriors.

epen the mystery.

following a trail.

arrow, and can ride and shoot better than

He has led his tribe to war several times

within the past few years. Not long ago

he told an English visitor that he hoped to

lead them against the French before he

Centenarians are common enough

throughout the tropics, but nowhere else,

probably, are there so many as in these Bar-

pary States, and nowhere else do they dis-

play such unnatural youth and vigor. They

puzzle the French doctors in Algeria and

Tunis, who often write learned mono-

graphs on the subject, which only serve to

SAVED LIKE AN ALPINE CLIMBER.

The Great Rescue of Bob, a Foxhound

Lost in a Massachusetts Hunt.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Nov. 21 .- The

Western Massachusetts Fox Club always

has considerable trouble in finding hounds

that fail to return to their owners after the

A week ago yesterday one or two men

made a circuit of the out districts and suc-

ceeded in finding two missing dogs. One,

that had been missing since the previous

Wednesday, the first day of the hunt, was

Bob, owned by Edward Williams of South-

wick and one of the best fox dogs in West-

ern Massachusetts. He is quite old now,

but is still very successful in picking up and

On Wednesday he drove a fox from

Pochassic over Pitcher street and across

the valley to Mount Tekoa, where he fol-

lowed the scent all night. He is a dog that

generally finds his way home readily, but

this year he did not return, and Mr. Williams

was very much worried, as he had become

attached to Bob. It was difficult to ac-

count for the animal's absence, until Friday

or Saturday, when people living in the

vicinity of Mount Tekoa heard a dog whin-

that Bob was on a ledge and could neither

get up nor down the mountain. At Fair-

field two ropes were procured and a boy

was found who was willing to assist.

Mr. Hazleton remained at the foot of the

mountain, while Mr. Lewis and the boy

started to scale the ledges. They made

good use of the ropes, and when within about

100 feet of the top, Mr. Lewis caught sight

of the hound lying on a small shelf of rock

under a steep ledge. The dog had evi-

dently lost his footing and slipped down the ledge, but had landed on the shelf of rock, the dimensions of which were about

2x3 feet.

The boy was lowered by means of the ropes and Mr. Lewis remained above to do the heavy pulling. The dog was very weak, but lapped the hand of his rescuer gratefully. Then the boy tied a noose behind the dog's shoulders and Mr. Lewis hauled him up the 15-foot ledge. The boy was hoisted up and together the two started down the mountain with the hound.

It was growing dark when the pair started.

It was growing dark when the pair started, and had they not had the ropes with them, they would undoubtedly have had to re-

main on the mountain side all night. Or the way down the incline the dog found some water, and after lapping it eagerly he became much stronger. At the foot of

he became much stronger. At the foot of the mountain Mr. Hazleton met the party. He had about made up his mind that some accident had befallen them, and was about

FORMOSAN SAVAGES.

They Thought One Chinaman Was Worth

Killing as Well as Another.

When the Japanese seized Formosa

hey had a sharp campaign against the

Chinese population, many of whom re-

ented their arrival by taking up arms

The savage tribes who occupy the moun-

tains of the eastern third of the island in-

formed the Japanese that they would like

o help in the war against their inveterate

The Japanese with some hesitation ac-

cepted a small party of these allies, and

have been telling ever since a curious story

bout the failure of the experiment. Food

and quarters were provided for the hills-

over the plains to meet the Chinese in-

men with the army, and off they started

All went well for a few days, when it

became evident that the new recruits were discontented. They finally presented them-selves before the commander of the forces

and plainly expressed their disappoint-

and plainly expressed their disappointment and disgust.

They said the Japanese had come to Formosa to kill Chinese: but here they had been marching for days among thousands of Chinese, working in the fields or busy about the houses. To be sure, these people were unarmed, and for that reason it would have been all the easier to kill them, and why the Japanese had allowed these thousands to live passed their comprehension.

orehension.

They said they desired to return to their

ribe, whose warriors, though few in num-

ber, could make a larger collection of Chinese heads than the whole Japanese force together. So they were started back for their hills, under escort, and thus ended their participation in the Japanese campaign.

Where to Find Her.

From the Iola Registe.

Will Ogg and Mrs. Longnecker eloped from lola the other day, going to Missouri, where they were arrested. Both left matrimonial partners behind. Mrs. Longnecker directed a note to her husband, saying that she was going away forever, but that she "hoped to meet him in heaven."

oaign.

o go for aid to search for the pair.

Word was sent to Frederick F. Shepard,

annual hunt, and this year is no exception.

the faithful and listen to their petitions.

them to profit.

said to be over 150.

A LAND OF

CENTENARIANS

wandering through Morocco, Algeria and

Tunis," said a man who recently returned to

America from a long tour in the north of

Africa, "but the queerest thing of all was

the multitude of centenarians. They were

as common as blackberries here in August,

and a man or woman had to be at least

for a moment from the bustle of modern

life and make acquaintance with men

whose fathers or grandfathers were Bar-

bary corsairs, to drop into coffee houses

where public story tellers rivet the attention

of a crowded audience, and where the jars

of Ali Baba are still in common use, to fre-

quent public squares where snake charmers,

barbaric musicians and other story book

delights are a commonplace, to meet a

Cadi riding to court on a white mule, and

to mix with people who tell you stories of

djinns as if they were everyday occur-

rences.
"All this, and more, you can enjoyin

Morocco, Algeria and Tunis, though the

French are doing their best to spoil the

Old World charm of the last two countries.

But of all the strange things I saw there,

the strangest were the old people. There

are so many of them, and they are so strenu-

Every traveller in the Barbary States

as they used to be called, is impressed

by this remarkable abundance of cente-

narians. A gray bearded old man of sev-

enty, who is trying to sell curios to a tour-

grandfather die if what I tell you is not

Looking at his gray beard you think

he is quite safe in calling down that curse

upon himself, but when you make inquiries

rou find that he really has a grandfather

living, aged about 110, and that the old gen-

tleman is still going about doing business

Life is not wearing in Moslem Africa.

A man never does anything in a hurry there.

Naturally, he does not even grow old in a

When he is 70 he is beginning to get over

the first hot flush of youth; he is no longer

counted as one of the boys. But not until

he is at least 90 does he expect people to

pay honor and reverence to him as a veteran,

listen deferentially when the hale and hearty

and even then he must take a back seat and

The Arabs and Moors of the Barbary State

are strenuous only in their religious exer-

cises. The excessive zeal of the various

confraternities which give vigor to the Mos-

lem faith in that part of the world must

be very wearing. But even among these

confraternities many very old men may

be found who go through the exhausting

Of all these confraternities the best known

and most interesting are the Aissawa, who may be met with all through Morocco, Al-

geria and Tunis. Unlike most of the other

so ieties, they delight to display their

far tastic ritual in public, even to the un-

They eat snakes and scorpions, chew glass

such injurious habits. Opinions differ as

They do not attempt their dangerous

exercises until they have wrought them-

selves up to the highest pitch of exaltation

by a series of wild gyrations and much

frantic beating of drums. And many of

these dancing dervishes, who whirl around

like a top for a quarter of an hour and then

swallow snakes and thrust swords through

their bodies, are white bearded old men

Some are even centenarians. One would

think that such fierce excitement would

he fatal to them, and, indeed, their faces

oftentimes take on the ghastly pallor of

death during their performance. But soon

Their fantastic emotions are very catch

ing. An English resident in the city of

Turis once induced a number of them to

perform at a garden party which he gave.

Many of the guests, Europeans and Ameri-

cans, confessed to a strange impulse to

join in the various exercises of the Ais-

sawa, as if they had caught something of

"One of the native servants was so far

carried away," said a man who was present,

"that he suddenly fancied himself to be

a camel, and retired to a remote part of

are very different from the juggling fanatics

of the Aissawa. They are distinguished

by a calm, courteous dignity which it seems

impossible to ruffle-the dignity that natur-

In the streets of Algiers, Fez or Tunis

you have only to stand for a moment to

watch an old Bedouin crossing the street

in order to realize this. He may be a man

of 90, who in America would have to

be carefully helped across by the police

man, but in a Moslem city he never seem

to take the faintest notice of traffic until

he is absolutely obliged to do so. He will

not step aside for horses and carts until

they are on the point of running him down,

It is the same even in business, as any

one may see by a walk through the bazaars.

smoke in the recesses of his shop," said

Herbert Vivian, an English traveller who

knows the people of Tunis well, "satisfied

that customers will come to him if so be

"When they do come he requires muc

pressing to induce him to take the trouble

to display his wares, though you may be

sure that he will drive a very hard bargain

before parting with any of them. He

appears to be reflecting all the while that

he would be far better pleased if the world

In the country districts the centenarians

are even more in evidence than in the cities,

and many of them are of the softer sex

Some of the Berber tribes yoke their women

to the plough with the ox and the ass, and

the blood of the foreign traveller boils at the

sight of aged grandmothers and great-

grandmothers being treated in this man-

But they trudge along the furrow cheer-

fully enough. The work is not really so

hard as it appears, and they do not realize

the degradation because they have never

A Berber chieftain who was remonstrated

with for putting his own aunt, a woman of

been used to anything else.

could only be induced to let him alone."

"The venerable merchant will sit and

and then only with utter unconcern.

that fate shall decree it.

ally springs from the fatalism of Islam.

But most of the graybeards of Barbary

the garden to eat cactus leaves."

after it is over they are all right again.

explanation is that they are under the in

fluence of hypnotism.

of 90 years or more.

the religious infection.

and transfix themselves with swords, apparently without being any the worse for ing and barking as if in trouble.

to how they manage it, but the favorite and in hired James B. Hazleton and Charles

believing eyes of infidel dogs of tourists.

ritual just as easily as a mere boy of 30 or

on market days.

centenarians approach.

"By the beard of the Prophet, may my

ist for thrice their value, exclaims:

"It is quaint and refreshing to step aside

150 to enjoy any sort of local reputation.

between men, by what light will you be Righteous Judge-A Harem Intrigue. guided?' court, he expected his son to answer, "By

Several years ago an English physician rode up to the entrance of the Ameer of Afghanistan's palace in Kabul. He had been engaged to act as court surgeon to he Ameer Abdur Rahman, and had called "I saw a lot of queer things during my | over ninety, to work in the fields, replied

o pay his respects. The Ameer was away suppressing an nsurrection-a familiar occupation to the ure and profit. When they grow too old ruler of the turbulent Afghans-but the and ill-favored to give pleasure we turn

doctor was told that his eldest son, Prince Habibullah Khan, would receive him. When he entered the reception room a

see you. Hope you had a good journey!

"I've been looking for you anxiously.

you know anything about the water supply

"I want to provide a good water supply

for Kabul, and I've been reading up the

subject, but there are some points I can't

This was not the kind of Oriental Prince

the doctor had expected, but, as soon as

he had recovered from his astonishment,

he discussed the subject, and was surprised

to discover how much Habibullah knew

about it and about a thousand other points

Abdur Rahman Khan, the Ameer of

Afghanistan, in whose stead Habibullah

now reigns, was a barbarous tyrant, accord-

ing to European notions. And certainly

Travellers who entered his kingdom

brough the Khyber Pass saw, swinging

hundred feet above their heads, from a

precipitous rock, an iron cage containing a

skeleton. It was the skeleton of a bandit

who had robbed and murdered wayfarers

Abdur Rahman caught him, put him ir

the cage and swung him over the rock to die

miserably of hunger and thirst. Cruel,

no doubt, but after that this section of the

Khyber Pass became as safe as Fifth

In such a spirit he and his son Habi-

bullah administered the law until they

amed the Afghans, suppressing a hundred

rebellions in the process. Then they were

able to make the laws milder and intro-

duce education, civilization and Western

arts and industries, until to-day Afghanistan

s far and away the most progressive and

From his youth upward Habibullah has

been a hardworking, patriotic Prince.

Once Abdur Rahman was obliged to go to

Turkestan for two years to put down a

rebellion. During that time he left Habi-

bullah, then a young man, at Kabul as

While the father was fighting in the

field the son ruled the country with justice

and wisdom. One day he had the chance

As he was sitting in judgment in his palace

a dozen Hazara officers suddenly rushed into

his presence. They were hot, dusty, blocd-

stained, and their clothing was torn into

They reported that their battalion had

broken out into mutiny and killed some of

its officers, while they themselves had barely

"Hasten, O Prince!" they concluded

"Escape while there is time! Those some

of dogs are even now marching upon the

Habibullah calmly lighted a cigarette.

hasten; yes. he added, to meet them.

And as soon as his horse could be brough

he galloped alone down the road by which

When they saw him they shouted in say

age triumph and levelled their rifles at his

head. Two or three shots were fired, but

other men knocked up the guns and the

Undaunted, he galloped into the midst

of the mutineers, reined his steed up on

its haunches and sternly ordered them

They refused to go, saving that their

officers had treated them like dogs and they

would not return to such a life. They

"Your grievances shall be inquired into

and if wrong has been done toward you

you shall have justice," said Habibullah

By the beard of my father, I swear it

But if you go not back, you shall surely

Awed by his reckless courage and kingly

bearing, the mutineers wavered. Then

"Go forward, brothers! Shall we be

ruled by this son of a slave woman? Ki

At this insult Habibullah cast diplomac

o the winds. He drew his sword and

The mutineer fired, but the bullet tore

harmlessly through the Prince's turban

The next moment the Prince's sword

The audacity of the act held the mutineers

spellbound. It passed their understanding

how this young man, alone and at their

mercy, dared to slay one of their number.

"Truly he is a King's son, and a great

ruler of men! We will serve him, brothers,

The others applauded. Habibullah gave

a sharp order, and immediately the mur-

derous mob formed into a disciplined bat-

talion again. With the Prince riding at

their head they marched to the palace,

where the trembling officers were awaiting

"Here are your men," said Habibullah

"Why could you not control them, as I

have controlled them? Now I will inquire

He spent the rest of the afternoon hearing

both sides fully, and then gave judgment.

It was a bad day for the officers of that

regiment. They were proved to have sys-

ematically robbed and maltreated their

Habibullah ordered that the Colonel and

wo other officers be taken into the court-

yard and forthwith hanged. The others

Nor did the men escape. Those who

had killed officers were hanged, and the

ringleaders were imprisoned for a short

term; but the rest were pardoned in con-

When Abdur Rahman heard this story

"Praise be to Allah! My son will be a

great King. Now I can die in peace, for

Habibullah, having been carefully tested

and found to be of sterling stuff, had a

degree of power unprecedented in Asiatic kingdoms. Usually an Oriental monarch

fears to trust his son with authority, lest

that son should conspire against him.

Abdur Rahman, on the contrary, trained

know my country will not miss me.

were reduced to the ranks.

sideration of the provocation.

Then a gray-bearded veteran shouted:

and gain much glory and honor."

news.

he said:

nto this matter."

evere i the man's head from his body.

spurred his horse toward the man.

one of the ringleaders cried;

bullets passed over the Prince's head.

escaped with their lives.

the mutineers were advancing.

palace to slav you.'

back to their camp.

would rather die.

o show the stuff of which he was made.

enlightened of all Moslem States.

his methods seemed cruel and merciless.

of London and other big cities?

of Western science and polity.

understand."

in that pass.

avenue. New York.

Regent

rags.

and said that his son was fit to be a rule and a King. dark skinned, clear eyed, athletic young The procedure of trials before Habiman, dressed in a European looking military kniform, stepped forward and shook him heartily by the hand. "How do you do, doctor?" he said in excellent English. "I'm awfully glad to

bullah was simple and patriarchal. There were no lawyers and none of the law's delays. Anybody who wanted to see him had simply to walk into his court and state The beggar and the Prince were equal I'm in a fix, and you can help me out. Do

before his throne of justice. Both stood shoulder to shoulder before him and stated their grievances for his judgment. Once he punished his own brother, Nasrullah Khan, on the complaint of an artisan. During the lifetime of Abdur Rahman

there was continual plotting against Habibullah by the Sultana Halima, the principal She naturally wished her own Queen. son, a little boy named Mahomed Omar Jan, to become King, and she had a very powerful following, as she was the Ameer's favorite wife. She is a woman of royal blood, and thought

that her son had a superior right to the hrone. Habibullah's mother having beer simply the handmaiden of one of the other

She is a remarkable woman. Once, in ner youth, a revolt broke out in Kabul while the Ameer was away. She left the harem, dressed herself as a soldier, put herself at the head of the loyal troops and led the charge which won the day. When the Ameer hurried back he found hat she had hanged the principal rebels. restored law and order, and gone back to he harem. He gave her a jewelled sword as a reward.

Naturally such a woman would fight hard or what she considered to be the rights of ner son. She did all she could in honor to bar Habibullah from the succession. Some of her supporters tried several times to assassinate him, but without her sanction Once, some of them told her of a plot hey had made to poison him. She in stantly revealed it to the Ameer, and they died a very unpleasant death. On another occasion, a mullah named

Kishmash, who was employed by the he other islands belong to Germany, but Ameer as a spy and belonged to the Sulhey are very small, and Guam is the largest ana's party, made a false report that and most important of the group. It is Habibullah was plotting against his father. four days' steaming to the east of the Philip-The Sultana helped to prove the charge intrue, and the unhappy Kishmash was olown from a gun. nformation about the interior of the island. Halima played a straight hand and lost. The reason is that the jungle which covere

rom an Oriental standpoint, Habibullah ought to have murdered her and her son when he came to the throne. That would have been playing the game according to the traditions of Afghan politics. But he is chivalrous. He maintains he

in equal dignity with his own Queen, and has made her son, though still little more than a boy, the head of the State officesa position of great importance in Afghanistan. The name Habibullah means "The be

oved of God," and it seems to fit the man

who owns it. He has now ruled Afghanistan for over two years with great success. He is far milder and gentler toward his people than his father was, but is as strong and as able. With the help of Mahomed Omar Jan Nasrullah and his other brothers, Habi-

bullah runs numerous factories in Kabul which are equipped on up to date lines These factories turn out rifles, cannon ammunition, steel goods, cotton goods and a hundred other articles. Habibullah is a skilled engineer, and

is laying plans for equipping his country with railroads, telegraphs, telephones and many factories. But, following the policy of his father, he means to do all hese things himself if he can. He does not want to give concessions to

oreigners. He fears that would be the thin edge of the wedge of foreign aggression, and he does not intend that Afghanistan shall become a second China. "We will run no risks," he often says

"If we have to call in foreigners to develop the wonderful resources of our country we will invite Americans or Germans or Italians, who have no interest in coveting our territory. We will not call in the Russians or the English."

Wood Island, near there. Ainslee could

not believe that it had come all the way

from this State, and he wrote to ask about

Algy-An American joke, bah Jove! Here's

a street that's been torn open from end to

end, and the blooming sign says, "This street

H. C. Giger.

artificially lengthened and turned for a LONG TRIP OF A TOY BALLOON mile parallel to the coast for the convenience of the natives. Was Released at Bloomsburg, Pa., and This is one of the reasons why two-thirds Picked Up in Maine. of the population is centered at Agaña. WILKES-BARRE, Nov. 21 .- What was

The southern part of Guam has a number of streams, some of which lose themselves robably the greatest journey ever made beneath the surface for a time and then re ov a toy balloon has just been recorded. Another peculiarity of Guam is that nearly all the inhabitants, though farmers, live in the towns and go out to their ranchos to relies their groups. Some of them, have A little balloon was sent up at the fair at Bloomsburg, thirty miles from here, last september. On it was the address of

in the northern part of the island.

been ascended except St. Rosa Peak.

to raise their crops. Some of them have rude houses on their ranchos, where their families spend a part of the time. A few days ago he received a letter from Biddeford, Me., saying that the writer. Henry Ainslee, had found the balloon on

Nearly the entire population of about 9,000 distributed among six towns, Agana containing 6,400 inhabitants; Sumai, 900; Ynarajan, 550; Agata, 400; Merizo, 300 and Umata, 200. A number of hamlets, each containing a few huts, are distributed along the shores

If we were to drop into any of these towns we should meet men and women who would welcome us most cordially. We should find them lighter in color than the Filipinos, fully clad, comparatively free from disease, bright of face and cheerful in disposition, having little money but procuring their food from their farms or the sea and making in their houses most of the things they need.

In the towns we should see them living in very well built houses, many of them of stone, surrounded by gardens. The country houses erected on the plantations, intended only for temporary occupancy, are little more than huts. On Saturday evenings a procession of ox carts, a mile long, may be bringing the families back to the capibe ready for early mass the next morning

Even the little children lend a hand in tilling the rice, corn, tobacco, beans, to-matoes and other crops, or picking the fruits of the cacao, orange and lemon trees. Though little of the soil is rich, the tilled lands have an appearance of theift and the bearing capacity of the occoa-

thrift, and the bearing capacity of the cocoa-nut trees is said to be unsurpassed.

We should find that these people are will-ing to work for the white men, but their foremost interest is their plantation. foremost interest is their plantations. If a white man wishes a native to build a stone wall for him he is likely to be told something

"I shall be glad to build the wall for you. senor, but you must excuse me for about three days. I must first go to my farm, weeds are getting ahead of my

corn."
We should be convinced that the Jesuits and the other Spanish missionaries, who succeeded them and have lived among these gentle Chamorros for many genera-tions, have done a great deal for them not in a religious sense, but in the ordi-

nary ways of everyday life also. The statement that they are industrious, peaceable and cleanly, is the same as saying that they have advanced a good way along the path of civilization.

The progress they have made stands out in sharp relief when they are compared with the hundred or so Caroline Islanders, men, women and children, who were brought to the island as farm laborers, but are now LATEST FACTS ABOUT GUAM. MAP SHOWING OUR LITTLE

ISLAND IN THE PACIFIC.

Guam Is About Seven Times as Large as

Manhattan Island-No Streams in the

North-Causes That Made Agana a

We Own the Island-Their Life.

The only good map that has yet been

made of the island of Guam is the result

of a Government survey and has been

published by the War Department. The

ittle sketch map shown here is a reduction

from it, and the map will interest many

because very few people have as yet any

idea of the form of the island, which is

dot

accessible.

o coast

plantations.

shown in the atlases scarcely larger than

There is also a dearth of detailed de-

scription of the island. The most inter-

esting accounts of Guam which have yet

been written are the report on the island

of Brig.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, published

by the War Department, and the article

by W. E. Safford printed in the American

Anthropologist last fall and republished

with revisions in the last report of the

Smithsonian Institution, just issued. The

more important and interesting facts

from these reports are given here as em-

bodying the best and latest information

that American investigations have made

In a rough way the island may be said

resemble in form the sole of a shoe. It

is only twenty-nine miles long and from

three to ten miles wide, with an area of

about 150 square miles, or seven times as

It is the most southern of the chain of

large as Manhattan Island.

PACIFIC

AGANA

37.1

OCEAN

AGEAYAN BAY

OUR LITTLE PACIFIC ISLAND.

the Ladrones or Marianne Islands, which

stretches 420 miles north and south. Al

to the island as farm laborers, but are nov illing their own little farms. their huts; present a very untidy appearance, both personally and in their habitations, and are very far behind the natives of the island in civilization. Large Town-The Natives Are Glad

of the island in civilization.

The aborigines of Guam, in fact, make a most favorable impression upon all who meet them. A gentleman who has studied them and written most favorably of them was asked a while ago if it would be possible to civilize them completely. His appear was:

Many of the people are half-breed Cha-norros, their fathers being American and British whalers, whose visits are now very

The houses are neat, and in Agaña about half of them are built of stone, while the other houses are of nipa and bamboo, very much like the dwellings in Luzon. There are a few stone houses in the other towns, but most of them are built of wood and bamboo. The erection of stone houses has been especially stimulated since our advent on the island.

advent on the island.

Both the Spanish and the natives regarded plenty of good water as more necessary than good harbors. So it happens that Agaña, the metropolis of the island, has achieved its preëminence by reason of its abundant water supply although there is only a roadstead in front of it with unsafe anglorage. of the island, with a number of little towns

of the island, with a number of little towns along its extensive shores. Port Tarafofo, on the southeast coast, is the only harbor next to San Luis which will receive vessels at all seasons of the year. Port Ynarajan and Agfayan Bay have also good anchorage and are of some importance in the copra

trade.
At Umata is the harbor where the Spanish galleons rode at anchor while the sailors took on water. The place was once important commercially, but since its destruction by an earthquake in 1849 Agaña has forged far ahead of it.

The towns of the west coast are connected by paths or roads. The road from Agaña to the north passes through an especially fertile country; and there are the passage. for the north passes through an especially fertile country; and there are two passageways across the island, a fairly good road from Agaña to Pago and a poor path from Apra diagonally across to Ynarajan.

Guam has begun its usefulness to us as a cable station, and it will also be a convenient coaling point.

FORTUNE IN PORPOISES. They're Worth at Least \$30 Aplece-Siender Red in the Water Holds 'Em,

QUEBEC, Nov. 20 .- American tourists rossing the St. Lawrence from the mouth of the Saguenay can almost always enjoy the sight of a number of porpoises disport

ing themselves upon the water in the neighborhood of Tadoussac. The great white cetaceans appear like shapeless masses of blubber as their arched backs show from time to time above the surface. They are doubtless attracted to the mouth of the Saguenay by the large number of salmon which enter the river throughout the season. A large industry is expected soon to spring up in various parts of the Gulf of St. Law-

rence in connection with the hunting of porpoises. It has already been attempted We observe on the map great paucity of upon a small scale, but the difficulty of has stood in the way of success. Now the t is so dense that not even the natives have difficulty has been overcome through the penetrated far into it, except in two or observations and experiments of Campbell hree places where paths extend from coast McNab, a Canadian hunter, who has spent The low mountain called St. Rosa Peak many years in the study of these animals. The adult porpoise of the St. Lawrence

n the north is easily reached, and and the North Atlantic Ocean is from twelve and the North Atlantic Ocean is from twelve to eighteen feet in length. It somewhat resembles a dolphin in shape, with large dorsal fin and a mouth armed with many strong and sharp teeth. Each porpoise is believed to eat from one to three barrels of fish a day, so that it is difficult to estimate the frightful ravages which they make among the salmon, the herring and the cod. They are largely gregarious, though they often hunt their prey in couples. Mr. McNab has often peered over the edge of an overhanging rock to watch them catching salmon at the mouth of a stream and sometimes a long distance up a river, where they follow their prey. They chase a salfine view of the northern third of the island is obtained from its summit. Everybody lives along the coasts, and most of the population along the west coast. The natives have cleared away a narrow strip of the jungle bordering the sea for their As vessels approach the highland from he south or west a chain of low mountains scarcely over 1,000 feet high is seen stretching along the southwest and south coasts some ten or twelve miles, and from Cov- they follow their prey. they follow their prey. They chase a sal-mon into a shallow and then two approach ered with verdure to the tops, they give a pleasing and picturesque aspect to the it from either side. The salmon appears island. But none of the mountains has If he attempts to rush from one of his pur-suers he falls into the open mouth of the Guam, like all the other islands of the

other.

The porpoise is equally expert in fishing for the slippery eel. Mr. McNab opened one of these animals the other day and found more than forty eels in its stomach. To prevent their wriggling, and to aid digestion, the porpoise cracks the skull of the eel between its teeth before swallowing it.

Like the eel, the porpoise can live a long time out of the water. In fact, it is virtually amphibious. Some time ago Mr. Ladrones, was built up partly by outpourings from volcanoes and partly by the work of coral insects; but it has this advantage over islands to the north, that its volcanoes are all extinct, while there are still eruptive mountains on some of the more northern time out of the water. In act, it is vir-tually amphibious. Some time ago Mr. McNab shot a number of the animals which had been hauled ashore and bound to-gether by their talls. After skinning an-other lot at some distance and taking out the blubber, he turned a few days later to Guam has some peculiarities. The northern half of it consists almost wholly of coral rock, which is very porous, so that the rain sinks immediately into it and makes its way by underground channels to the sea, so that there are no springs or rivers the lot which had been last shot. Un-known to him one had not been killed out-right. As he passed in front of it it growled at him "like a dog," he says, and opened its Near the middle in the neighborhood of Agana, the capital, is a large spring that

jaws to snap him.

The porpoises are captured by being imprisoned at low tide on the shoals, over which they have journeyed when the tide was high, in pursuit of their prey. Hitherto the difficulty has been to find any barrier teams and the retain such enormously. yields a copious supply of water. It oozes through a swamp and finds its way into the sea by means of a river which has been strong enough to retain such enormously strong, heavy beasts, and so many of them together as are sometimes enclosed. Mr. McNab has made the interesting discovery that the enormous nets through which they have been proposed to the bold back that the enormous nets through which they often broke are not necessary to hold back the brutes. They are unable to stand the slightest vibration in the water, and so all that the hunter now finds necessary is to fasten a long thin pole like a fishing rod to a stake in the mouth of the stream, the bay or the estuary within which it is desired to retain the porrosies. They remain ired to retain the porpoises. They remain o be stranded and killed upon the shallows rather than venture past the vibrating

> This sensitiveness is believed to have its seat in the ear of the animal, which its seat in the ear of the animal, which has so small an opening that it might almost have been made with a pin. For years McNab has held firmly to this theory, only to be laughed at for his pains. He has now proved it beyond peradventure, and has reaped the fruit of his persistence. At one tide the other day he secured sixtynine of the animals on the shoals of the Portneuf River a few miles below Tadoussac, and next year will pursue operations there upon a larger scale. He has secured sac, and next year will pursue operations there upon a larger scale. He has secured a nine year lease of the shoal from the Government and has apparently a fortune within easy reach. The skin and oil from a single porpoise are worth from \$30 to \$50.
>
> The utmost caution has to be taken not to drive the animals away from their haurts. fany of the blood or refuse of their dead is permitted to reach the water, Mr. McNab declares, they will desert the place entirely. This is the explanation he gives of the present absence of porpoises from the River Ouelle and other places on the banks of the St. Lawrence, where a few years ago many of them were annually killed. The porpoise, he says, is one of the most intelligent ample persons to the most intelligent ample persons. ntelligent animals created.

Senator Vest's Wonderful Memory From the Kansas City Journal.

Senator Vest physically is much enfeebled. out his intellect remains as clear and his memory as wonderfully retentive as ever He is dictating a series of reminiscent articles to his stenographer. His eyesight is so bad to his stenographer. His eyesight is so bad that he cannot look up references, but it is found that every date and circumstance he gives is absolutely correct. The marvellous retentiveness and accuracy of his memory were illustrated a few days ago. He had dictated an article to his stenographer in which he quoted in full a letter which he received from Jefferson Davis nineteen years ago. It was feared that he might have misquoted some parts of it, and before the stenographer left the house members of the family got the original letter and compared it with Mr. Vest's quotation of it. It was found that he had given it word for word. found that he had given it word for word.

ELECTRIC BELT



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OUR GREAT ACTIVE YOLCANO.

LATEST DISCOVERIES ABOUT MT. WRANGELL IN ALASKA.

One of a Vast Array of Snowclad Summitte Covering Thousands of Square Miles

-Its Top, Never Reached, Presents a Tough Problem for Mountaineers. Only a few years ago the incessantly active volcano, Mount Wrangell, in Alaska. was represented on all our maps as an iso-

lated mountain situated in the midst of great snow covered plateau. Almost nothing was known of that inland region, but Mount Wrangell had attracted attention because smoke was always pouring from its summit Exploring parties of the United States Geological Survey have been particularly active in this region for the past three years and are at last able to give much definite capturing any great number of the animals information about it. It has been found that Mount Wrangell is not a solitary mountain, but is in the midst of a vast array of summits covered with snow and glaciers and spreading over an area of no less than 5,500 square miles.

Within this area are at least ten snowclad peaks 12,000 feet or more in height. Several of these are still unnamed and two. Mount Sanford, 16,200 feet, and Moun Blackburn, 16,140 feet, are higher than Mont Blanc or any of the peaks within the United States south of Canada. Mount Wrangell, which has attracted more attention than the others, because it is an active volcano

isthird in altitude, 14,000 feet.

This entire mountain region, in the basic of the Copper River, is now known as the Wrangell group of mountains. W. (Wrangell group of mountains. W. Mendenhall of the Survey has an article the group in the latest number of the National Geographic Magazine. Among illustrations he gives a fine view, about three feet long, of the

the group which contains some of the highest summits.

It is a wonderful scene of the grimmes

desolation, peak after peak rising from high valleys, their black steep sides streaked with snow and the higher elevations completely white with it, and in the centre of the picture is Mount Wrangell with its stream of smalley column of smoke. But Wrangell itself is a grand mountain

But Wrangeli itself is a grand mountain, though dwarfed by the higher cones of Sanford and Blackburn. It is a wide-spreading cone nearly three miles high and eight times as broad. Its gently arched surface is a glistening snowfield, smudged here and there by volcanic ash from the context, which souds up rotling columns of crater, which sends up rolling columns of smoke and vapor to a height of three miles From its eastern slope descends the Nabesna glacier, a frozen river fifty mile in length. On its western face a dezer iets of steam may be seen on a still mornin issuing from as many vents. The glacier proceeding from the shallow valley where hese vents occur are black with of the mountain. The summit has neve been reached, though a prospector name John Bremner declares that he got with mile of the top.

But Mount Wrangell may be ascended

Mr. Mendenhall thinks that some time may elapse before the summit of Mount McKinley is reached, but he says it will not be 4 difficult feat to get to the top of Wrangell. The line of perpetual snow is about 6.50 feet and the summit rises 7.500 feet above this. He describes four feasible routes of approach and thinks that the ascent of the only known active volcano in the interior of the continent north of Mexico may well appeal to any mountaineer. All the other continent that the continent matter a continent that the continent is a continent to the continent and the contine active Alaskan volcanoes are on or near

the seacoast.
The Wrangell mountains are, for the most part, masses of lava and volcane mud which had been piled up en an earlier surface, burying the old land forms and substituting for them the present splendid group of mountains.

Gen. Dick Takes a Chance From the Washington

has been one of the most unfort desirable saut. At the beginning of seventh Congress he was one of the Republicans called, and had to tak in the extreme southwest corner, the tive being a seat in the "Cherokee the Democratic side. Later in the discovered that a fairly desirable the Republican side was vacual, watching it for a week or so appliancement at any segment at a segmen

watching it for a week or so applied to sergeant-at-arms.

"If no one else with a prior claim was that seat," he said, "I think I'll take it.

"What, take that seat!" the sergeant arms fairly shouted. "Why, man, there is a member of the House would have it. I members who occupied that seat have diwithin the past year.

"I'll take it," promptly responded the finember. "I had a blamed sight rather dead than sit where I am."

He took the seat and survived that season and the next.



berg Medical Institute, St. Paul. lust send your name and address plainly written and they will send their great "Electro-Chemic Beil" without one cent of cost to you. It is yours for the asking. Not even nocessary to send postagestamp. **斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯** Buffalo, acco has grown me so travellers in weeks to find origin of the t

that has given from Indiana a name throug the land. This by a man whe For centuri flat country st year water pla A swamp grew under the wat ways becomin tled up to the it. Then the great grower Corn Belt beca Besides the there is a clim invariably ripe bursts drown receives only Kansas is bur ored section is When early of southern east of the M

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protrudes. half a foot o of grass, beat so that no co

permitted to to the street in model ordeblocks of bu wagon widt also narrow. windows, m lessly clean. German C

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this year. beyond, w